

VOL. III.—NO. 134.

ANACONDA, MONTANA, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1892.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## BY VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

Proposals to Amend the United States Constitution.

## ELECTION OF SENATORS

Party Lines Not Known in the Issue—Plans to Defeat the Aims of Corrupt Corporations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The popular movement for the election of United States senators by a vote of the people is likely to be one of the most important subjects discussed by the present congress. It seems likely to be one of the great subjects of national interest upon which party lines cannot be drawn and from this fact the advocates of the proposed reform derive encouragement of ultimate success, while it is probably true that of the dozen joint resolutions on the subject, introduced in the two houses, or in course of preparation, most of the authors are democrats, yet several of the most emphatic advocates of the amendments are prominent republicans.

Senator Palmer of Illinois, who has long stood as an exponent of this popular principle in the West, and who ascribes his election solely to the favor with which the people of Illinois received the new theory, will take charge of the reform movement in the senate, while Representative Johnson, republican representative from North Dakota, will be the most aggressive advocate of the constitutional amendment in the house. In the house of representatives Bryan of Nebraska, Enloe of Tennessee, Springer of Illinois and Miller of Wisconsin will warmly cooperate with Palmer, but Johnson will probably be conceded the leadership of the new movement because of his oft-repeated assertions that to the violation of that principle was solely due his defeat in the memorable senatorial contest in North Dakota.

The house committee on elections, the president, vice president and representatives, at a meeting to-day, gave special attention to the various propositions. The joint resolution which Miller urged proposes a constitutional amendment giving one United States senator to each state primarily, and an additional senator for each million of inhabitants, all to be elected direct by the people. Miller contended that the smaller states have a disproportionately large representation in the senate and his scheme would secure a more equitable representation.

Other speakers directed their arguments generally to the broad question of the advisability of the election of senators by a direct vote of the people. Corporate influences, it was urged, were too potent a factor in the election of senators by legislatures. Attention was called to the frequency of the charges of corruption and bribery made during and subsequent to the election of senators.

Powers of Vermont asked if popular elections might not result in sending less able men to the senate. Enloe said it might possibly occur occasionally, as it sometimes did in all public elections, that men of inferior capacity might be chosen to the senate, but the country would suffer less to have a fool in the senate six years than to have a corrupt scoundrel.

Bryan's amendment proposes that senators be elected by direct vote only in such states as through their prior legislative machinery have decided to elect senators in this manner, while Enloe and Johnson propose the new method shall be compulsory as to all states. Johnson stated he was a republican caucus nominee for United States senator at the last senatorial election in his state, but was defeated by a corrupt combination. He was approached by an attorney for a railway corporation and told that to make his election certain it was necessary that he should give assurances that he would favor a certain man as judge for that district. The attorney said the railway had secured the election of seven or eight members of the legislature and controlled their votes. Johnson said he did not consider it honorable to enter into a bargain of that kind, and declined to give the assurance asked, and the result was he was defeated. Yet at that time he was the acknowledged choice of the people of his state for United States senator, as well as the choice of his party, and would have been elected but for the people's will being thwarted by corrupt corporate influences. The committee adjourned until next week.

## A PRINCE IN TROUBLE.

Under Arrest in England for Appropriating His Wife's Jewels.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Prince Louis Clovis Bonaparte, who on complaint of his first wife, Rosalie Bonaparte, was arrested charged with conspiring to defraud her of £20,000 worth of jewelry, which it was alleged he had given to his second wife, formerly Miss Laura Elizabeth Scott, was arraigned again today and released on bonds of £1,000, his wife's mother becoming his surety.

## To Avoid Discard.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 16.—In view of the objection made by the grand master of the grand encampment, Knights Templar, it has been decided not to have a competitive drill at the coming convocation. These competitive drills usually resulted in discord, and those not securing prizes sometimes claimed unfairness. To avoid any ill feeling it has been decided to have in place an exhibition drill, the purpose of which will be announced later.

## New York Jewelers.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The New York Jewelers' association held a meeting to-day in the interests of the world's fair, a number of business men being present. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the passage by the legislature of a bill providing for the proper representation of New York state at the fair and asking for an appropriation of \$1,000,000.

## Want to Compromise.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 16.—Block & Schwerin, wholesale toy dealers, who recently failed, estimate their liabilities at \$100,000, and offer to compromise at 25 per cent.

## KILLED AT GREAT FALLS.

John Killough, a Great Northern Switchman, Crushed to Death.

GREAT FALLS, Jan. 16.—John Killough, a switchman employed in the Great Northern yards here, met with a fatal accident to-night while attempting to couple a stock car to a coach. The coach had been used on the Monarch line for some time past and had a broken drawbar, which gave way as the bumper of the stock car struck the coach. Killough was between the cars with the intention of coupling them together. The stock car was moving at the rate of eight miles an hour, and Killough, not knowing the danger, was caught between the two cars and crushed. He fell back senseless and was picked up by a switchman and carried to the Minneapolis house. On arriving there it was discovered that Killough was dead. On examination it was found fatal internal injury was the cause. Killough came here from Winnipeg on Jan. 5 and had been working in the yards only about a week. He is 28 years of age and has a sister teaching school in the vicinity of Helena.

A workman who was engaged in getting up ice for the Schmitz & Henderson ice house, who is known among his friends as "Dannie," met with an accident to-day. He was on an ice chute when the hook which was hauling up a cake of ice slipped and he had to jump to avoid it in his swift descent. He had just got out of the hospital, where he had been confined by a broken ankle, and this was his first day's work. The leap was too much for the weak ankle, and it was broken again.

Bank clearances for this week, \$274,431.28.

## WHO'S THIS MAN POWER?

Justice Field Says He Has Never Heard of Him.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The persons attacked by Power in his speech before the irrigation congress at Helena are just beginning to find out that they were hit by him. Justice Field, who has refused to make any public answer to Power's assault upon him, stopped a friend of Power yesterday and asked him:

"Who is this man Power?"

He was told that he was in the senate.

"Well, I never heard of him before."

Senator Warren of Wyoming is away and will not return until to-morrow. He is not apt to let the matter go by. The senator read the speech of Power for the first time to-night in the office of your correspondent.

Commissioner Carter to-day made a decision against William A. Wolverton, W. H. Lee, George H. Howard and L. H. Bentley, who made homestead entries of land in the Fort Ellis military reservation, to which the state had prior claim for school indemnity. The selections made by the directors of the geological survey for reservoir sites, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 8, in Montana were to-day approved by the land department.

## IN SELF DEFENSE.

"Tex" Says He Killed "Dutch John" to Save Himself.

Special to the Standard.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of Herbert, alias "Tex," charged with the murder of "Dutch John," which has created so much talk and some uneasiness, went out this afternoon. The state was ably represented by James H. Hawley, and the defense by James W. Eden. Nothing so sensational as expected was developed during the trial, "Tex" admitting that he killed "Dutch John," but claimed it was done in self defense. This theory is possible, but not probable, from the nature of the wound. If such has been the case, others undoubtedly were implicated with "Tex" in the murder, but it did not come out on his trial, and if it ever does, will without question be a long time hence. The friends of B. F. Hake represent themselves as highly pleased at the outcome, and well they may, as Mr. Hake has been a very prominent man both in Idaho and Nebraska, and for a time he was under a cloud here, in connection with this case, that promised to forever blight himself and family.

## CODE OF HOUSE RULES.

Some of the Changes Proposed by the Speaker and His Associates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Democratic members of the committee and the speaker had a conference on the subject of a code of rules this afternoon. One change under consideration, having in view the checking of filibustering tactics, seeks the abolition of the practice of defeating measures on "suspension Mondays" by introducing long bills and calling for their reading in full. Another proposed modification is the adoption of the Reed rule constituting 100 a quorum of the committee of the whole, but it is an open question whether or not this will be recommended. There will be some definition of dilatory motions. The practice of counting quorum will find no place in the new rules.

## MINES CLOSED DOWN.

Work Suspended at the East Chance and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan.

Special to the Standard.

WARDNER, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The East Chance mine closed down last night and the Bunker Hill and Sullivan to-day at noon. This throws about 800 men out of employment. If the blanket brigade to the railroad depot continues for two days Wardner will be deserted almost entirely.

## Just a Little Scorching.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Church of the Covenant was seriously damaged by fire this afternoon, the flames starting in the room where the gas engine is located. The auditorium proper was not much damaged, the principal loss being in the chapel and Sunday school room. The church is located in the most aristocratic part of the city and the fire caused much excitement. President and Mrs. Harrison have attended this church during their residence in Washington.

## The Portuguese Cabinet.

LISBON, Jan. 16.—The following appointments to the new cabinet are announced: Terreira, premier and minister of the interior; Costalono, minister of foreign affairs.

## IN THE FATHERLAND.

German Manufacturers Urged to Patronize the World's Fair.

Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—In the course of a discussion in the reichstag to-day on the question of a grant for the German exhibit at the Chicago Columbian exhibition, Dr. Von Rottenburg, secretary to the chancellor, said while a large number of manufacturers in some trades, such as the silk and leather trade, will be represented at the fair, others, notably the owners of iron works, refused to send exhibits. This, Dr. Von Rottenburg said was a wrong policy, especially in view of German interests in South American trade, which trade the United States is now scheming to obtain under reciprocity treaties as a part of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. German manufacturers, he declared, would best conserve their own interests by sending exhibits to Chicago, where their products would be seen by South American and other traders throughout the world. The ill feeling entertained against America on account of the McKinley bill was all wrong. Every state had a right to protect its own interests, and the grant was passed unanimously.

The house then proceeded with a debate on the budget. Dr. Little said he hoped the government would come to a decision at an early date concerning the projected international exhibit at Berlin. Dr. Von Rottenburg vaguely promised that the government would favor the organization of a general exhibition. There is much talk of an international exhibition in Berlin in 1892.

The foreign office expects a crisis shortly that will probably lead to war between Serbia and Bulgaria, but no fear is entertained of active Russian intervention. The Bulgarian government considers the time opportune for bringing the differences between Bulgaria and Serbia to a climax. So it is notifying Serbia that it will no longer permit the gathering of Bulgarian refugees in frontier forts. The best chance of preserving peace lies in the weakened condition of Russia.

The deficit in the Russian budget is chiefly due to the state railway, on account of which there is a deficit of 42,000,000 marks below the estimated returns. Miguel proposes to enforce the strictest economy in the railway administration and less money will be spent on public buildings. He also hopes through the new income tax to increase the revenues to 7,000,000 marks. Minister Zedlig's education bill has been presented to the landtag and confirms the worst fears of the freising party as extending clerical control over schools.

The note of the Swiss government rejecting its French proposals for a commerce treaty, says that France, while asking concessions similar to those Switzerland accorded Germany and Austria, ignores what those countries accorded in return.

The collapse of the printers' strike is absolute. This is partly due to the influx of thousands of foreign compositors. The loss to strikers amounts to 750,000 marks, while the total to men and masters is more than 3,000,000 marks.

The American legation is busy with military cases of German-Americans who have got into trouble by returning to this country. The men ought to understand that all men leaving Germany after being recruited are liable to fine and imprisonment.

Capt. Valters, formerly of the United States cavalry died to-day, at Ruen.

## SCOTT HAS BRAINS.

The Government Should Not Compete With the Honest Printer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Representative Scott of Illinois has introduced a bill prohibiting the postoffice department selling stamped envelopes bearing the usual request for return to the owner after a limited period. "Under the present law," said Scott, "the government is a direct competitor with every printing house in the country. It is an unwarranted trespass by the government upon the private business of every printer in the United States. Many millions of dollars annually are, by this act, taken from the printing business. This does not seem fair or just. The government should take its hands off and not oppress one of the greatest and most important industries of our country."

## REDUCED TO A BALL ROOM.

Ladies Will Give a Leap Year Party in the Idaho Capitol.

Special to the Standard.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The young ladies of Boise have at last accepted Governor Wiley's and Secretary of State Pinkham's offer of the capitol building in which to hold their leap year ball. It appears the freedom of the entire building has been given to them. The members of the last legislature were refused this privilege after begging for it most earnestly. Treasurer Coffin, the other member of the trio of custodians, strenuously objected to the capitol of this commonwealth being reduced to a ball room and a resort for moonlight hops.

## Thinks It Will Be Settled.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Chairman Walker, of the Western Trade association, returned this afternoon from New York. He anticipated no trouble on account of Gould's attitude. Although it is impossible to tell what the outcome might be, the verbal notice of withdrawal will have to be backed up by a formal notice, and this could not take effect until April, by which time Walker thinks the matter will be adjusted satisfactorily.

## Loaded With Explosives.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—The United States tug Fortune will to-morrow sail for Perth Amboy, N. J., with gun cotton and torpedoes, which will there be loaded on the cars for the Mare Island navy yard. The shipment weighs 30,000 pounds, but is perfectly safe as the gun cotton is dry and the torpedoes not primed.

## Jackson Will Fight Slavin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Parson Davies and Peter Jackson left for Brooklyn after placing in the Globe National bank, Jackson's deposit of \$1,000 for his appearance in London May 30, to fight Slavin.

## NOT AFRAID OF CHILI

Ready for Trouble If It Is Necessary to Preserve Honor.

## WHAT SOME STATESMEN SAY

War With the Little South American Republic Not Improbable—Latest Rumors About the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—In pursuance of an old established custom, five members of the house committee on foreign affairs called at the department of state and paid their respects to Secretary Blaine to-day. It was expected the secretary would touch upon the strained relations between this country and Chili, but no direct allusions to this matter were made. He did not call attention to the necessity for speedy action by congress upon the Nicaragua canal project. Very fluently he described the political importance of the canal and the advantages to arise from the retention of its management and control in American hands. Incidentally it was made clear to the committee that the possession of such waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans would be of enormous strategic advantage if it should be necessary to transfer our naval vessels from one side of the country to the other.

It cannot be learned that any communications have passed this morning between the state department and Minister Egan, nor was the Chilean minister at the department.

Several senators and representatives called upon Secretary Blaine in the forenoon. One of the former said he had heard nothing directly from the secretary relating to Chili, but he knew this country should now assert its dignity and snuff the haughty little South American republic.

The reported preparations of the Chilean government for war, though lacking official confirmation in all the details yet, is viewed with deep concern at the navy department. The reported dispatching of a fleet of three cruisers and a torpedo boat from Valparaiso under sealed orders, which was reported from Chili through private sources yesterday, is thought to be for the purpose of guarding the straits of Magellan, which is regarded to a certain extent as the gateway of Chili. A comparatively small number of well armed vessels advantageously placed in the straits could, in the opinion of naval experts, hold that important passage against a large fleet. To be sure this would not necessarily prevent the ultimate rounding of Cape Horn by the American squadron bound for Chili, as two days of steaming almost would carry the ships into the Pacific by the outside route.

The theory is, however, that it is the desire of the Chilean government to afford ample protection to its import and coal supply station at Port Cabello, in the straits. The capture of this station would be a serious blow to Chili and might ultimately be made the object of a campaign in southern waters in case of hostilities.

Secretary Tracy was in his office all morning seeing members of congress and other callers. The navy department was in constant telegraphic communication with the navy yards and naval stations in all parts of the country for several hours last night.

Members of congress are awaiting with interest the publication of the Chilean correspondence. There is a belief entertained by some members that a peaceful solution will be found of the situation and a grave war will not be the result. It is understood that the position assumed by the United States is that an apology must be made by Chili, and there will then follow the question of indemnity. Some fear is entertained that Chili is asserting her independence and freedom from outside pressure, and it may be that procrastination will bring about a state of things which will terminate in the rupture of relations between the two countries, and hostilities may then ensue; though, this latter is regarded unlikely and improbable. Members who express themselves in a pacific manner, also intimate very plainly, however, that they will not be backward in upholding our administration in the steps necessary to the maintenance of national dignity and self-respect. One senator called attention to the intense national pride of the Chilean people as accounting for the delay of that government in making reparation. He said President Montt was in a position beset with difficulties. No doubt his disposition was to make amends for the Baltimore outrage, but to do so without cautiously leading his people to believe he is not sacrificing national dignity, would bring down on his administration the wrath of the sensitive and excited people, and might cause another revolution. "They have to talk to the galleries down there just as much as we do here," said the senator.

Diligent inquiry at the navy department fails to disclose any warlike demonstrations on the part of the army. Men are at work on fortifications around San Francisco, but this work was begun last spring before there were any suggestions of a war with Chili.

For the comfort of Californians who have been represented as defenseless, it may be stated on authority of ordnance officers, that the Golden Gate is defended by 15-inch guns which though smooth bores are yet most formidable weapons. Experiments made at Sandy Hook with guns of this size have shown that the powder charge may be largely increased, compared with what is regarded as safe charges during war. Improvements in slow burning powders made this possible, and now a 15 inch smooth bore with a charge of 120 pounds of powder, will throw a projectile weighing 450 pounds a distance of nearly four miles. At 100 yards, the usual naval fighting distance, this heavy shot will penetrate 10 inches of armor, and the Chileans have as yet no vessel that could withstand such projectiles.

A curious outcome of the present agitation was the publication by the war department to-day of a convention framed

long ago as 1864, to which the United States and Chili since have signified adhesion. In view of the allegations made to the effect Chileans practice inhuman barbarities in war, such as massacring prisoners and wounded men and mutilating dead bodies, it may be reassuring to our soldiers to know this convention. "For amelioration of wounded in armies in the field." By some oversight the convention was never before officially published. It guarantees neutrality and protection of the ambulance and hospital corps and provides that wounded or sick soldiers shall be taken care of without regard to nationality. It also contains ample provisions for the succoring of wounded or wrecked sailors, and in brief throws around combatants every possible guarantee of human treatment in event of being wounded or captured.

## SENOR MONTT INTERVIEWED.

He Talks to a Reporter About the Baltimore Affair.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—The Post to-morrow will print an interview with Senator Montt, Chilean minister, on the subject of the supposed unfriendly feeling entertained by Chileans against Americans. He says the statement that there is really a general unfriendly feeling against Americans in Chili is false. He spoke of the fact that several weeks after the Baltimore affair, officers of that vessel gave a ball to the Chileans. He had a Chilean paper with long accounts of the gallantry of American officers as hosts, etc. "While your press has been making war on us and prejudicing our people against us," said Montt, "our press has been publishing your officials as our friends, and thus I cannot make my people realize the feeling that exists here. Then you know the sailors of the Baltimore gave the testimony on which our courts in Chili based their action, but when they are back to the United States they give testimony quite different."

The reporter suggested that the sailors explained they had to sign a paper in the Chilean courts without knowing what it meant. Then Senator Montt was exceedingly indignant and asserted with much emphasis that the sailors never signed any paper in Spanish that was not read to them in English. Is it reasonable," said he, "that any court of Chili, even if that court were acting in what you call a 'star chamber' session, would tamper with the testimony of an American which it was to forward to the American government, knowing the men were to return to their own country and give testimony in person to that government; but I tell you, since it narrows down to the question of veracity, between an American sailor and the court of Chili, it is like a question of the veracity between Justice Brewer of your supreme court and a Chilean sailor," answered he, "which has the most at stake."

"If this is the view you take of it, Senator Montt," said the reporter, "how do you account for the apparent determination of the United States to go to war with Chili?"

"Do not. Your press and your politicians are ambitious, perhaps. English-speaking people in Chili are mainly English subjects. Americans who have been ill treated there are mainly Irish, perhaps, I cannot say."

## MANY OFFERS DECLINED.

Finally a \$10,000 Fight Is Arranged Between Maher and Choyinski.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The past week has been prolific in offers of purses to different fighters by Captain Williamson on behalf of the Olympic club of New Orleans, and as a rule without much success. Charley Mitchell refused to meet Jim Corbett for a purse of \$12,000, and Frank Slavin also declined a tempting offer of \$15,000 to meet Corbett. Corbett refused to meet Maher for a \$10,000 on the ground that Maher had never fought a first class man.

Corbett was then offered \$8,000 to meet Bob Fitzsimmons, but refused. Then a \$7,500 purse was offered for a fight between Fitzsimmons and Maher, but Fitzsimmons declined to meet Maher, considering him a second rate. The next move was to offer an \$8,000 purse for a battle between Fitzsimmons and Jimmy Carroll of Brooklyn, but Fitzsimmons refused to meet Carroll.

The next offer was a \$10,000 purse for a fight between Maher and Joe Choyinski. Madden could not make the match without the consent of Sage of Dublin. This was received to-night and a fight between Maher and Choyinski will surely take place. While Lumley was waiting an answer he hunted up Jack McAuliffe and succeeded in getting him to sign articles for a fight with Billy Myer on March 2, for a \$10,000 purse, the winner to take all.

## A WHITE MAN'S FAIR.

The Colored People Indignant at Its Management.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The colored men of the country have been for some time engaged in preparing a protest against the loan or appropriation of \$5,000,000 by the government in aid of the world's fair. R. A. Dawson of this city who is prominently connected with the movement, said to-day in an interview: "The fair is run as a white man's fair, and we are prepared to prove it. The colored men of the country have refused representation upon the board of directors and the national commission. We won't stand such treatment."

## NEARLY COMPLETED.

Testimony Offered in the Tyler-Last Chance Mining Suit.

Special to the Standard.

BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 16.—In the Tyler-Last Chance mining suit the entire day was consumed in the examination of three of the plaintiffs—the most important witnesses—J. M. Porter, Tom Gibbons and Mr. Ross. All their testimony went to show that the apex of the disputed lode runs the entire length of the Tyler, that both of its walls are exposed within the Tyler's side lines, in a number of places. The plaintiffs will probably close the examination on Monday.

## A Baron Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Baron Adinger, William Frederick Scarlett, died to-day of pneumonia.

## POLITICS AND STOMACHS

Prominent Democrats Discuss the One and Fill the Other.

## REFORM CLUB'S BANQUET

They Cheer Cleveland's Name and Condemn McKinleyism—Some Jump on Free Silver.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—The annual dinner of the Reform club took place to-night at Sherry's. E. Ellery Anderson, the presiding officer, in a brief address extended a greeting to banner bearers of tariff reform, and introduced as the first speaker, Senator Vilas of Wisconsin, who responded to the toast, "The Presidency in 1892." He recommended organization and the enlistment of all justifiable influence. He deprecated impracticable methods and said the democrats would always be out matched in fraudulent acts by the republicans. It is for the democratic party to win the trust of people if it will.

Tariff reform and free silver coinage are twin brothers (prolonged cheers). "Wisely gathered," he said, "in harmonious cooperation behind a leader loved and trusted by the people, [series of name] go forward to the deliverance of labor, the preservation of our true prosperity, the country's honor and glory by the establishment of justice and equal rights for all [cries of "Cleveland," "Cleveland"] and we shall see the fifth century of the new world begin with a firm advancing step by a great republic in that path of human progress." At the conclusion Vilas' speech was greatly applauded and continued calls for "name, name" intermingled with cries of "Cleveland, Cleveland." Three cheers were given at the suggestion chairman and the next toast was given.

Congressman Breckinridge declared that the only issue, the vital and pressing matter that demands immediate attention and reform, is the tariff. He referred to the depleted state of the treasury and said it is easier to deal with a surplus than with a deficit. Relative to the McKinley bill and the time it has been in force he said our exports have exceeded the imports, presumably an evidence of profit by nearly \$130,000,000, yet the commercial failures in the past 12 months are roundly put at \$183,000,000, compared with \$175,000,000 for the much-talked-of hard year before. If, under conditions exceptionally and phenomenally favorable, we have these results, what will be the condition of our country with normal crops in Europe and normal crops and prices here? The plain remedy for all this is to radically reform the tariff.

Hon. M. D. Harter of Ohio spoke on the silver question. He said the volume was the least important factor in any currency. If we keep our standard of money where it should be and enforce absolute stability in it, we can never have too little money.

For then we are able to draw as we need it from the world's great stock. Unlimited coinage of silver could contract the currency and at the same time debase it. Under the present system twelve to fifteen millions of profit on coinage annually go into the public treasury. Free coinage is simply a trick of the silver producer by which he hopes to transfer this huge annual sum from the vaults of the United States treasury into his coffers. The free coinage of silver would defraud merchants, farmers, working people, in short, the rank and file of the country. It is proposed to the democratic party, said Harter, to turn these people over to the tender mercies of the silver kings. Was ever a proposition more monstrous? Free coinage is surely a scheme for skinning the agriculturist at out of any loose and portable property which protection has left him. Free coinage and protection are synonymous, and the former threatens to do more harm in 12 months than the McKinley bill can do in 12 years. Proclaim free silver in the national democratic platform or a free silver bill in congress, and we cannot hope to carry New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey or Maryland in 1892.

Congressman Warner devoted himself to an arraignment of the protective tariff. Mr. Springer began his remarks by pointing out the difference between the ways and means committee of the house and the same committee in the commons of England. "But I suppose," said he, "we are not so much interested in that matter as in the opinions and purposes of the democratic members of that committee in the present house of representatives. I have no authority to speak for them, nor can I state what measures will be proposed by the committee hereafter. So far the majority has taken no definite action. At an early day there will be brought to the consideration of the house such measures in reference to the tariff as the committee deems best. A general revision of the tariff by the congress is of course impracticable. The position of the democratic party on the subject is hardly a matter of doubt. The duty of every democrat at the ensuing election is to use every effort to secure a democratic president and congress. If the tariff issue is kept steadily in view and made foremost to all others, there is scarcely any doubt of the result."

## A Switchman Injured.

LIVINGSTON, Jan. 16.—Robert Watson, a switchman employed in the yards of the Northern Pacific here, was perhaps fatally injured this morning. He was engaged in coupling a flat car, heavily loaded with steel rails, to a box car. The cars came together with such force as to slide the rails forward. Watson was caught between the rails and the car and badly injured.

## The Banner Flour Year.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 16.—The Northwesters Miller reports the official output of flour by Minneapolis in the year 1891 as 7,877,947 barrels, exceeding the banner year, 1888, by more than 800,000 barrels. The large foreign demand has been a special cause, as was the advent of the new crop and exports far in advance of those of the previous season.